THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1148.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office, which was laſt occupied by Edmund W. Rootes — For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at T. NICOLSON'S *Printing Office,*

The Good Old Virginia

ALMANAC,

For the Year 1804,

Containing a variety of uſeful and entertaining matter.

Sept. 28th, 1803.

LAND FOR SALE.

Conformably to a decree of the County Court of Henrico, will be ſold on the firſt Monday in November next, at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county, for ready money,

THIRTY three and an half acres of land, the property of Frederick Clarke, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy a debt of eleven pounds, eleven ſhillings and nine pence, with intereſt, coſts and expences due from ſaid Clark to Richard Adams, dec.

The Commissioners.

NOTICE.

I forewarn any perſon from trading for papers of the following deſcription, to wit, a BOND given by me to George Adams and Samuel French, ſurviving partners of George Adams & Co. for £20 17 8½ on the 24th January, 1801, with a credit thereon of £6 15 6 netered 6th June, 1801; alſo my Aſſumſit of £19 to Samuel French, dated 6th December, 1801, in favor of John Curtis. The above papers are in the hands of William French, adminiſtrator of Samuel French, dec. and I have accounts againſt ſaid decedent to the amount or thereabout, and mean not to pay until a ſettlement takes place between the adminiſtrator of ſaid decedent and myſelf. DAVID RICE.

Pittſylvania, Sept. 28th, 1803.

• *LIST OF LETTERS,*

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, October 1st, 1803.

A. MAJOR Thomas Armiſtead, 4; Richard Adams.

B. Tunſtall Banks, Robert Bell, George Blakey, William Bell, Jeſſe Bowles, John Boid, John Bell, Capt. Robert Burd, Thomas Baker.

C. Nathaniel Childers, Joſeph Clarke, Drewry Cotton, Edward Catling, Miles Camp, James Coulling, Francis Conway, 2; Fleming Cocke, 3; Laurence Carliſle, Chriſtopher Coffin, John Craddock, 2; George Clarke.

D. John Doyle, Humphry Dabney, Judy Dewbre, Margaret Duncan.

E. Thomas Elliott, 2; Mrs. Betſy Ellis.

F. Joſiah Franklin, 2; William Fulcher, 3.

G. Allen Glover, Dr. Wm. C. Geddy, Guſtavus Gaines, John Gunn, Ann Goodwin, Wm. Giles, Wm. Geddy, Everitt Gay, 2.

H. Richard L. Hines, John Harris, Samuel Henry, Carter B. Harris, Wm. Hawes, B. Henfrey, William Hughes, Thomas Harris, 2.

I. B. Jackſon, Catharine January, John Johnſon, James Johnſon, Huddy Jones, 2; Tobias Isaacs.

K. John King, 2; John Knox, Michael Lawſon Kennedy.

L. John Logan, Wilſon Lumpkin, 2; David Lambert, Thomas Lang, Henry Lee, Peter Lowry.

M. Myer Marks, Wm. McCormick, John Minſin, Wm. Maxwell, 2; Henry Mallory, Arch. McCannaday, Wm Mann, 2; Thomas Miller, Jacob Mecklen, Samuel Moody, Wm. Mills, Charles McCalliſter, McClara & Fridge, Dr. Miller.

N. William Novin, Robert Neſbit, Ths. Norvell.

P. Thomas Price, Walter Pearſon, Robert Patton, T. & I. Proffer, Orris Paine, James Parſons, Eliſha Price, Thomas H. Proffer, 2; John S. Pendleton.

Q. Harriett Q urrier.

R Anna M. Riddick, 3; Nancy Ruffin, John H. Robinſon, Zalma Rehine, John Richardſon, Sarah Redman, Wm. Robertſon, Joſiah Reddick, Ann Reat, Robert Randolph, Robert Richardſon, 2.

S. Joſeph Sherlock, Miſs M. Syme, 2; Robert H. Saunders, James Swan, Enoch Sullivan, 2; John M. Sheppard, Nicholas Scherer, George B. R. Smith, Mrs. Ann Sydnor, Daniel Scott, Philip Sheppard, Jeremiah Stark, Thomas Strachan.

T. Edwin C. Toney, Richardſon Taylor, William Thompſon, Mr. —— Taylor, Walter Turner, J. Tice, Robert Thompſon, Francis Thornton, Armiſtead Truſlow, Elizabeth Tinſley, Waddy Turner.

U. Elizabeth Underwood.

W. John Warner, John Walton, Abel Webſter, Thomas Wren, Mary Webb, Mary Weaver, Geo. Wythe, John Wallace.

Marks Vandewall, P. M.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mths.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined buſineſs in Richmond for the purpoſe of commencing one in partnerſhip with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, ſolicits the favor of all thoſe who are indebted to him, to come forward and cloſe their accounts, or he will be driven to the neceſſity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the ſtore he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from trading for two BONDS of mine given to Dennis Murphey, as I have a deed of truſt on the land they point to. He has a plat of the land drawn by George Maſſie. It is probable he may attempt to ſell the land, and paſs my bonds to ſecure the right, which cannot be had until I get ſatisfaction for a Bond of his for one thouſand pounds, which I have in my poſſeſſion.

John Thomas, sen.

Louiſa county, Virginia, Auguſt 12, 1803. 3tp.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly to confirm the Sale of Lands of John Moore, deceaſed, on Dan River and the waters thereof. October 7.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a *House of Private Entertainment*, at the ſecond white houſe above Dabney's Ferry, and about two miles from Hanover Town, on the way to Aylett's, Dunkirk, and Hobb's Hole.

Richard Dabney.

October 7, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is juſt receiving from New-York and Philadelphia, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,
Dining ſetts of 179 ps.
A few ſix quart bowls,
Gunpowder tea in canniſters of 3lb. &c.
Boxes of 8½lb. alſo by the ſingle lb.
Young hyſon of the firſt quality,
Pepper and allſpice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.
Ginger, ground & race,
Copperas, alum, brimſtone and madder, in ſmall kegs,
Patent ſhot, from 3 to 10,
Freſh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.
Citron,
Vaſe lamps, with brass mounting,
Twiſty cotton yarn,
Liquor caſes with gilt & ground ſtoppers,
Beſt Spaniſh indigo,
Cut decanters, wine glaſſes, tumblers & ſalts,
Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Green coffee in hhds & barrels,
Loaf and brown ſugar do.
Chocolate of Caldwell, Frazure & Co. manufacture,
Engliſh muſtard in ſmall boxes of 6 doz.
Scotch barley in kegs,
Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Liſbon Wines.

Alſo—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few baſes of white Ticklenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for *Caſh, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

☞ The Lectures in the College of William and Mary will commence, as uſual, on the 3d Monday in October.

CONTINUATION OF

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

From London papers to the 22d Auguſt, received at the Office of the (N. Y.) Mercantile Adverſtiſer by the ſhip Liberty, capt. Wickham, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Auguſt 19.

The Biſhop of Cheſter having been applied to for his opinion on the propriety and expediency of the Clergy enrolling themſelves into Volunteer corps, has made the following remarks on the ſubject:—"I think it highly incumbent on men of our order to encourage and animate the people (if any animation be wanting) at this critical juncture, by every argument which the diſcharge of their profeſſional duties and their ſuperior attainments may ſupply. In this reſpect the clergy have it in their power to do eſſential ſervice: and I think for many weighty reaſons their activity ought not to paſs beyond this line.—This opinion is confirmed by the wiſdom of the Legiſlature, which, in the operation of the general armament Act, juſt paſſed, has ſpecially exempted the clergy from any obligation to bear arms: And very prudently have they ſo determined; for the ſtate would ſuffer more detriment from the alteration of profeſſional character among the clergy in a military capacity, and from a diminution of reſpect towards them which ſuch a meaſure would ſoon create among the laity, than it could acquire advantage from the acquiſition of their phyſical force."

ASS-RIDING is as much the faſhion among the ladies at Tunbridge Wells as at Brighton. They are ſet out ready ſaddled and bridled at a ſhilling an hour.

We are happy to announce the arrival in Yarmouth Roads, yeſterday, of the homeward-bound Baltic fleet conſiſting of about 300 ſail of veſſels, under convoy of the Arnarann and Unicorn frigates. The Liverpool ſhips parted company with the fleet about nine days ago, to go north about.

The nephew and niece of Madame Bonaparte arrived at Dover on Wedneſday, on their way to France. It has at length been agreed, that they ſhould be exchanged for the young ladies from the boarding-ſchool at Rouen, now waiting at Calais. A cartel was expected to ſail the next day.

The Hamburgh Correſpondent, a paper of courſe within the graſp of French power, ſays, the Hanoverian Deputies have again returned home without much hope that their ſituation will be improved. Thus we perceive, that after all their fair promiſes to the Hanoverians, the French trample on them like dogs, pillage them of their property, and violate their females.

On the repreſentation of Pizarro for the benefit of contribution for the National Defence, Mr. Sheridan has promiſed the aid of his pen, by inſerting ſome additional ſpeeches, ſimilar to that moſt animating and energetic one, which he has put into the part of Rolla, and which has been circulated with ſo much effect. If ſo, the ſtage will contribute double in ſtrengthening the National Fund, and arouſing the ſpirit of the people!

Rome has loſt one of its moſt celebrated painters, in the perſon of M. Dominique Corni, who died lately at the age of 85, and who has left behind him a great number of very fine pictures.

The Ex-Biſhops of Rochelle, Blois, and Arles, have been impriſoned in convents in Spain for *heretical doctrines*. Some of their Epiſcopal publications were ſubmitted to the conſideration of a council of Theologians, who unanimouſly reſolved that they were ſeditious, contrary to the true Tenets of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, and to the ſecurity of the State.—In conſequence of this report of the Theologians, His Moſt Catholic Majeſty ordered the ſuppreſſion of the publications and the impriſonment of their authors.

BOXING.

Briſtol has, for ſeveral years paſt, produced more pugiliſtic heroes than all the reſt of the kingdom. *Belcher*, the greateſt pugiliſt of the preſent day, was from that city, but has, ſince his accident from the tennis ball, and in compliance with the wiſhes of his friends, reſolved to engage in no more prize battles. Several of the principal amateurs, to prevent the neceſſity of his doing ſo, about a fortnight ago made a liberal ſubſcription, and placed him in a public-houſe in Wardour-ſtreet, where the Briſtol Hero conſtantly has *an eye* to buſineſs. *Bourke*, now conſidering himſelf the beſt man of the day, laid claim to the title of the Champion of England, and was looking forward to the long enjoyment of the ſituation which he had ſtruggled ſo hard to obtain, when a youth from Briſtol arrived in London, known by the name of the *Game Chicken*, who crowded defiance to all the *Fighting Cocks* in the kingdom.—*Bourke* being bound down by the law not to engage in a pitched battle, remained ſilent, till a proper opportunity offered, which happened on Thurſday laſt, being a grand *Field Day* for a certain ſet of ſportſmen called Bull Baiters, a large aſſemblage of whom met in the afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Shooter's Hill, where a well drilled bull was faſtened to a ſtake for their amuſement. The animal played his part to the admiration of the delighted ſpectators, who were charmed with the ſcenes of blood that were produced in the deſpreate conflicts between the bull and dogs. As the *Chicken* was a ſtranger in town, it was natural to ſuppoſe he would be immediately introduced to all their favorite ſcenes of diverſion, and therefore could not fail to be preſent at the ſcene already deſcribed. On the road home, Bourke and the young Briſtol man eyed each other with minute attention. The Chicken did not meaſure above 5 feet 8¼ inches high, and weighed 11 ſtone and 11 lb. and Bourke being 6 feet high, weighed upwards of 14 ſtone. On their arrival in town, they met again in the evening, by which time ſtories had been carried backward and forward, reſpecting what each thought of the other, and a quarrel was the reſult. They therefore agreed to fight, but it was twelve o'clock at night before the noblemen and gentlemen (for ſuch were preſent, but we forbear mentioning their names) had all met. A private room was then provided, and lighted up with all poſſible brilliancy and diſpatch. Some other neceſſary arrangements took place, and then the combatants ſet to. The firſt round was like the 14 that followed; they conſiſted of ſtraight forward hard fighting, without calling to aid either ſhifting or ſcience. Bourke tried hard to ſtop and fall back from his adverſary's blows, but they were directed ſo ſtraight, quick, and hard, that they proved irreſiſtable. On meeting face to face every round, the Chicken would not allow a moment for ſparring, nor give an inch of ground, but rallied his opponent at every point, while Bourke manifeſted an inferiority through every round of the battle. He did not want ſpirit, but his deficiency appeared in the ſlow and round manner in which he directed his blows.—Bourke was knocked down twice, apparently dead! Such ſtrong blows, the amateurs confeſſed, they never before ſaw given. When Bourke found he was not able to ſtand up againſt his deſperate opponent, he tried to give him croſs-buttocks, but in that he failed: and finding himſelf beat at all points, he gave in, after a conteſt of 20 minutes. The battle being ended, Bourke declared the beating he had received on former occaſions were *flea bites* to the one he had then received; he was ſo diſtreſſed and bruiſed, that he could ſcarce utter the mortifying declaration. Very large bets were depending upon the iſſue of the conflict.

MESSINA, June 29.

All the Knights of the Order of St. John, of Jeruſalem, who are at this place, were aſſembled yeſterday by the Grand Maſter, in the Priorial Church of the order. It was the firſt public aſſembly that he has convoked: he there went throught the firſt of the operations which are neceſſary to reſtore to the Order its exiſtence, and its ancient ſtatutes. He firſt ordered the Pontifical Bull of his election to be read; that being concluded, he roſe, and advancing, placed himſelf on his knees, before the two moſt ancient Baillies; and between their hands he took the accuſtomed oath. On his return to his ſeat the Baillies were permitted to kiſs his cheek; the Knights and Maſters were allowed only to kiſs his hand. The ceremony finiſhed by an exhortation of the Grand Maſter to the order, enjoining them to exhibit that union which was ſo neceſſary in the career which they had to purſue; and to diſplay a conſtancy and courage, ſuch as would fortify, in their beneficent intentions; the governments which had declared themſelves in their favor. M. de Buſe, Charge d'Affairs of the order, at the Court Rome, has gone to Italy.

HAMBURGH, Auguſt 12.

During the laſt week, the blockade of the Elbe, owing to the heavy gales of wind, has been leſs ſtrict than before. The few frigates on that ſtation are not ſufficient to ſhut its vaſt entrance from the point of Heligeland, particularly in bad weather, as the ſhips muſt put to ſea for fear of being daſhed againſt the rocks. To blockade it more effectually, a number of cutters and light bottomed veſſels ſeem to be abſolutely neceſſary. From the want of theſe precautions, five ſhips from different parts ſafely came up the river laſt week, without being obſerved by the Britiſh cruizers. Among theſe was a Hamburgh veſſel from Breſt, and another from New Caſtle, with coals.

On the 4th inſtant the ſenate of Bremen received official intelligence of the blockade of the Weſer. The ſame day, however, ſeveral ſhips arrived there unmoleſted.—

Only one was brought to by a British cutter, and afterwards permitted to pursue her voyage. The captain of the cutter informed the master of the vessel, that he had intelligence of the blockade as an article of news, and that he only waited for orders and instructions to act accordingly.

Among the number of individuals who promote the artful views of the French, the Jews seem to be the most active, especially those who have habitually resided in England. It should seem, that those ungrateful men have entirely forgotten that Great Britain tolerated and protected them, while the governments of all other countries loaded them with oppression.

The French have demanded the toll duty, near Stade, of all Danish vessels coming up the Elbe, but the Danes have protested against this imposition, and are determined to resist it.

There are respectable advices from Berlin, of the 6th inst. which mention, that the Prussian Cabinet had received an estafette from the Privy Counsellor, Lombard, the contents of which relate to the favorable reception he met with from the First Consul, at Brussels, and the favorable answer he received to the proposals he made in the name of his Court. These proposals relate to a pacification; and should they be accepted at London, a congress is to be held at Brussels.

The private letters received here this evening from the Hague and Paris, down to the 6th instant, mention, that Sir James Crauford lies dangerously ill at Valenciennes. The Chief Consul has promised to return to Brussels in the beginning of next month, with the avowed design of taking upon him the command of the Army of England, the centre of which was to be encamped after the harvest, in 6 principal corps on the coast. Before the latter end of next month 200 armed vessels were to be ready at Bruges and Ostend.

Intelligence was received at Vienna, on the 20th ult. from Constantinople, that the Porte had refused to shut her harbours against the English, which request is said to have been repeated with threats by the French Ambassador, Bruce. It is added, that the splendour with which the new British Ambassador was received there by the Grand Segnior, in his first audience on the 21st June, was unprecedented. The Porte had never before distributed such magnificent presents to any Ambassador.

BRUSSELS, August 1.

Lebrun, Third Consul, is still in this town, where it is confidently repotted, he will continue. It is well known that the Third Consul has the chief management of the general administration, which induces a belief that some important reform is about to take place.

VIENNA, July 23.

The greatest zeal and activity prevail in the Chancery of State. Within four days eight couriers have arrived, and seven have been dispatched to different Courts. It is generally believed that affairs of the utmost importance to certain Great Powers, are now under consideration. On Sunday last a grand Council of State was held at the Imperial Palace. Several Geographical Maps were consulted.

Yesterday a Courier arrived from Naples, who, it is reported, brought intelligence, that Lord Nelson, who appeared before that port, with twenty four ships of the line and frigates, gave the King the most positive assurances of his friendly disposition; but declared at the same time, that if the French set foot upon the territory of Naples, he will be compelled to treat their ports in a hostile manner.

HANOVER, August 3.

Every thing here here is perfectly tranquil; the French continue to live in the best understanding and in the greatest intimacy with our citizens.—The news from England informs us more and more to what a degree we have been sacrificed. When M. Lenth, the Minister of our Regency in England, presented to the King the capitulation of Sculligen, praying that it might be ratified, and representing to him the dangerous consequences which would otherwise ensue to Hanover, His Majesty tore the Convention into half a dozen pieces, and in a great passion slung them in the face of the Minister.

ALEXANDRIA, (Egypt) May 8.

In the last insurrection at Cairo the Albanese attacked the House of the Pacha, and after a contest of ten days massacred the greater part of persons whom it contained. The Pacha saved himself by flight to Charboe, accompanied by about 100 men, the greatest part of whom were Frenchmen left in the hospitals, who now siding with the Pacha, contributed much to his escape.

The Kasnadon, the Kiaja-bey, and several others of distinction, were killed by the Albanese, and the quarters of Gouric and Courousses were pillaged.—Taher Pacha is now master of Cairo, where he acts with the greatest tyranny. The Chiek Hornouum, one of the worthiest men in Lower Egypt has had had his head cut off. All the other cheiks have been arrested, and the tyrant proposes either to torture to make them discover their treasures, or to put them to death. It is understood that he is on good terms with Djezzai Pacha. The Albanese are in number about 7000 men.

BOSTON, September 30.

LONDON DATES TO AUGUST 24.

Last night arrived the brig Callisto, capt. Atkins, 34 days from Plymouth, (Eng.) Capt. A. favored us with a file of London papers to August 24th, inclusive, from which we have made such extracts as our time would permit. The preparations for the attack of England continued in the ports of France and Holland. An English gentlemen, returned from France, stated that the gun-boats were to be completed by the latter end of October, and the expedition was to proceed in November. Several persons suspected of being French spies, have been arrested in England. Rumours of conspiracies of Royalists in France prevailed. It is even said, that TALLEYRAND has been suspected of designs unfavorable to the First Consul.

Ireland continues tranquil. There had been a few additional arrests; among them, a Mr. LONG, a merchant, of Dublin.

LONDON, August 13.

Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty, which state the following important particulars respecting the firing heard at Dover off Boulogne.—Six gun-boats came out of Boulogne harbour full of troops. They were attacked by the Sulphur bomb, who drove them back into the harbour with great slaughter. Some of the boats are said to be sunk. In the mean time other boats, full of troops, came out of the harbour, and attacked another of our vessels. They were also forced under the guns of the Battery, with the loss of a great number of men.—We consider this as an attempt ordered to be made by the French Government to ascertain whether the gun-boats could resist our ships of war of a small size. The specimen we have afforded them will not, we should think, dispose them to make another such trial.

The First Consul left Brussels on the 31st of July: he proceeded to Liege, Namur, Gevet, Charlemont, Rocroy, and Mezieres, where he was on the 6th. The Third consul is making a tour through Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend, and other towns. He is to return to Brussels.

Great activity reigns in the Cabinet of Vienna. Extensive preparations are making, and it is believed "that the Government are negociating with certain Great Powers, upon objects of the highest importance."

The French Funds are 53 7-10ths.

A Dublin Mail arrived this morning, but brought no news of much importance. Dublin is to be divided into fifty districts, in each of which ten or of the principal inhabitants are to form a Committee especially charged with the maintenance of peace and good order. They are to keep accurate registers of every house within their several districts, and of the number, quality, occupation, and visible means of livelihood of the inhabitants or occupiers of the same and of their respective servants, inmates, sojourners and lodgers, and of all removals of inhabitants, and all changes of habitation that may take place from time to time within their several districts, specially notifying if at any time an unusual number of strangers shall appear to arrive, giving immediate notice thereofto government, and detaining in the mean time all such strangers so arriving as shall not give a satisfactory account of themselves.

It is with pleasure we announce that a female subscription is begun at Lloyd's. It is not, however, intended to vie with that which does so much honour to the nation; as its contribution is limited to two Guineas; at the same time, we have no doubt, from the very great number of contributors which this proposition will embrace, a large sum of money will be obtained for the purposes of patriotic benevolence.

Orders have already been issued to the Lords Lieutenants, under the authority of a clause in the act passed a few days since, to train and exercise a number of persons of the first class, in each parish, equal to six times the number of the Old Militia.

An American Gentleman, who left Paris on the 2d inst. says that a strange bustle prevailed among the agents of Government; couriers were hourly dispatching to all parts of France, and an unsual number of troops had within the preceding fortnight been drawn round the capital. It adds, that a French copy of the paper issued on the 24th ult. from Wanstead-house, closely printed on small handbills, with a head line in red letters, "Vive le Roi," was dispersed over a great part of Paris on the night of the 1st inst. and that vigilant search was making after the Authors of this paper. It was printed on a Republican stamp of three cents.

Gottenburg, in Sweden, to which the Mails are to be, in future, forwarded twice a week, is situated at the entrance, or rather on this side the sound.—It is immediately opposite the northern point of Denmark, and admits of a speedy communication with Copenhagen, from which the mails may reach, the continent by Sleswic or Lubec; and through a country hitherto not much frequented. It is 188 miles South West of Stockholm.

August 20.

Some letters from Paris still talk of plots against the First Consul. One was a jacobin plot, the object of which was to dispatch Bonaparte, to call a convention as in 1792. The other a royalist plot, to restore the Bourbons. Both have their partizans in the army. The alarm of those conspiracies is said to have shortened the First Consul's stay in Flanders.

The King has accepted the very splendid offer made by the Marquis of Buckingham, of giving to each of the three thousand five hundred and ninety four Volunteers called for in Buckinghamshire by the Training Bill, a bounty of one guinea, so soon as they shall be certified fit for service.

August 22.

Bonaparte returned to Paris on the 11th August. On the 10th he was waited upon with congratulatory addresses on his return, written in the usual adulatory style, and abusing the British and encouraging him to undertake the expedition against England.

Our readers could not fail to observe, in the late extracts from the French papers, a kind of complaint "that the correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia was carried on without the medium of their ministers, by letters written with their own hand;" nor can our readers have forgotten a circumstance that made much noise, not long ago, of some dispatches having been kept from the knowledge of a certain potentate for a longer time than any good reason could be assigned for. Whether the Machiavelian policy that render it necessary for the Emperor and the King of Prussia to manage their own correspondence, could be laid to our charge or to that of France, need not, we think, be doubted; nor consequently which of us is to be served by it.

August 24.

A council was held yesterday on dispatches from the continent. It is reported the mediation offered by Russia has entirely failed. The final proposition of the Emperor was, that France should withdraw her troops from Holland and Hanover, and that Malta should remain 10 years in our hands. This proposal, it is said, was coolly received by both the belligerent powers. His Imperial Majesty has since caused to be signified to France that unless the French troops are withdrawn from Hanover, he will find himself under the necessity of adopting compulsory means, in conjunction with the powers most immediately interested.

A few days since a council of the seven French Princes were held. Pichegreu and Dumourier, were present. With a view, to an expedition the latter has certainly come to this country. The Royal Standard is to be erected in France, under these generals, accompanied by some of the Princes.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

A letter from a gentleman of much information at Bordeaux, to his correspondent in this city, under date of August 20th says,

"An idea prevails here (but a very unfounded one in my opinion) that a peace will immediately take place. The Prefect of Bordeaux is very sanguine; but I cannot for my own part see any better grounds for it now than at any former period since the commencement of the war.

"The most vigorous measures are making for a descent on England, and the French are very confident of success. The attempt appears to be dreaded by the English government; and this may be the cause of their making, through the medium of one of the the northern powers, overtures for peace.—Rumour states that they have already made some, and that a Congress composed of Delegates from Prussia, Russia, Germany, France, and England, will be formed at Hamburgh, for the purpose of settling not only the present dispute between France and England, but several other important objects relative to the peace and tranquility of Europe, by establishing some more permanent balance of power.

"However desirable such an event may be, I do not at present see any probability of its taking place. France will certainly not make peace without making such a guarantee for its observance, as England will be unwilling or perhaps unable to give: and I do not think England at this moment will humiliate herself so much as to make any important sacrifices. The only alternative remains with the powers of the North, who have hitherto observed a strict neutrality. I cannot believe this neutrality can be of long duration, as their commerce is shackled to its almost annihilation, and they experience the misfortunes of war without being engaged in it. Indeed, I should not be surprised at any event which may take place, especially as the two contending nations seem to nourish an eternal hatred to each other."

A gentleman of the first respectability in this city, has published the following extract from the Log Book of his Britannic Majesty's ship of War the Boston, which he received in a letter from Nova-Scotia.

His Majesty's Ship Boston, August, 14.

Lieut. Alcock boarded the schooner Agnes, I. P. Hunt, master, from Barbadoes, which place she left the 31st ult. Mr Thomas, a gentleman passenger on board her, informed him that, by the mail from the British Packet, the news of War with Spain, was received, in consequence of which Lord Seaforth, the Governor of Barbadoes, had issued Letters of Marque against Spanish vessels. The Dash, Capt. Smith, had taken one, and sailed on a cruize, Mr. Thomas said the one furnished Capt. Smith he had seen, and it was signed by Lord Seaforth.

August, 23*d*.—Lieut. Alcock boarded the brig Greenwich, from Havanna, J. P. Rennington, master, who informed him "that he sailed from the Havannah the 14th inst. in company with a Spanish frigate supposed bound to Europe, and that he had been informed, the French Government had demanded twenty sail of the line from the Spanish, to permit them to remain neutral for eight months.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz.—August 1.

"War between England and this country is inevitable. Many months cannot pass over without its taking place, and the probability is, that the northern powers will be engaged also. The French minister has completely gulled the English nation.—He induced the prince of peace to deny him audience four successive days; and to pay the most pointed respect and flattering attention to the ambassador of Great Britain, who wrote home to his government, a circumstancial account of the proceedings on the part of Spain, and of the probability of Spain joining them against France. It will occur to you at once the policy of this manner of proceeding. The Spaniards were expecting in all three months about eighty millions of dollars, which had been actually shipped, and the whole sum has been received safely in this country. The great statesmen of the United Kingdoms could not see this; their duplicity would not be warned by former experience, nor the situation of this country, absolutely dependant upon France, but suffered themselves to be duped by so shallow an artifice. The French ambassador finds no difficulty in approaching the closet of the prince now, and the British minister sees, with sorrow, others enjoying the fruits of a harvest which might have been gathered by his own country.

"Mr. Young, our consul general, will very soon return to America. He is tired of being in office without sufficient pay to support him.

"An express arrived here about four days since from Madrid, *in thirty-six hours*, to the Governor, which is supposed to contain some communication of great importance; certain it is, that orders were immediately issued to mount the cannon round the walls and ramparts, which was yesterday finished, and the whole charged with ball. It is supposed the English will vent their rage upon some seaport town.

"There is, and has been this month past, a very hot press in all the towns of this kingdom; and it is determined to continue it until all the regiments and navy (now much reduced) are completely manned. The patrole goes about by night, enters houses by saying "Open to the governor," and takes all young men, of whom he has previously procured a list, who have no particular employment; and every man who is found with loose women, after ten o'clock at night, is taken off for a soldier."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s6 *to* 42s *Cash.*
Wheat,	6s to 7s *do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33s *do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	30s *do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,	42s *do*
Corn	13s6 *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45l *to* 50l *do.*
Iron,	33l *do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d *do.*
Bacon,	8d *do.*

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Ship Planter, Boust,	Liverpool.
Sch. Harriett Beckwith,	Baltimore.
Washington, Lunt,	Hampton.
Virginia, Wise,	City Point.
Sloop Lune, Veale,	Bristol.
Cohancy, Palmer,	City Point.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Friendship, Snow,	Boston.
Fair American, Smoot,	Philadelphia.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CINCINNATUS,

To the Citizens of the United States.

(No. VII.)

Virginia, the 7th of October, 1803.

THE various means employed to accomplish different party views, could not be imagined, much less accounted for, were we not furnished with the most ample testimony, of the existence of dispositions, capable of any thing, but virtuous and honorable actions. To hypocrisy and cowardice, two of as mean qualities as inhabit the human breast, there are no certain limitations, this side of the most abominable acts, that midnight treachery, the lowest cunning and the vilest arts (polished by the most depraved and immoral education) can accomplish. What, in the name of all that is truly dignified and honorable, is to be expected from a disposition, which, unavoidably, in its own estimation, must stand low and humiliated? What, to be expected from either the precept or example of such a disposition, through the actions of others? If in the course of human life, a character could be found, so lost to his own welfare, as well as to that of all society, as to inculcate in a favourite nephew and an adopted child, a disbelief of the existence of a Supreme Being; surely no act, however debased, could be too low for the ready agency of such a pupil, nor too irreligious, however humiliating, for the countenance and encouragement of such a preceptor.—Although a "belief in one God, in twenty Gods, or in no God," by such a character, might "not break a neighbour's leg;" yet it might, per chance, lead to a willingness to break a neighbour and particular friend's wife's leg! And what, in the annals of human meanness, can be so low and degrading, as the picture of such a wretch, in his own eyes; who, to avoid the public odium of such an attempt is reduced to the miserable necessity of acknowledging himself guilty of the dishonorable act, of charging the rupture of friendship occasioned by it, to another, almost equally dishonorable act, in his friend, which he is immediately compelled to declare unfounded, and a double injury attempted on an innocent and honorable man!

If any thing is wanting to complete the picture of such depravity, it is to be found in the after consequences of such principles, as they come to be applied, by such preceptors and their favourite pupils, to certain favourite political views. Hypocrisy, detestable hypocrisy! what will thy votaries not do themselves, and through these various agents, to promote their abominable and deceptious projects? Detection of all that is vile and miserable! what have we not seen to warrant the most strong and pointed execrations on these topics?—The most flattering and satisfactory expressions have been made of a public nature, in a variety of instances, while the most contrary actions have been practiced, in a secret, and sometimes, lately, in an open and contemptuous stile (as it respects a particular portion of the public opinion) when rendered safe by a majority of voices, deluded into an approbation of such preparatory arts.—Not only the principles and measures of the late administrations were assailed in this most sly and underhanded manner, but even the domestic peace and private retreats of our best and most illustrious citizens have been haunted by those midnight spirits, who, inveloped in their various forms of deception, attack the characters of men of honor in the dark; and even proceed to the graves of departed heroes to sprinkle a few tears of delusion, to render the noble conquest over such defenceless characters the more effectual!——While, in the accomplishment of this plan, a variety of other characters have been employed to execute the assassinating part, the principal has contrived to be seen, only, through a few glimmering circumstances in the back-ground.

Among the acts of this infamously splendid description, few have ever exceeded, if any have ever equalled, the two celebrated transactions of the "LANGHORNE and GEOFFROY letters."—Whoever will be at the pains to compare the two together, can be at no loss to discover the likeness of their features, as well as the probable, if not the absolute sameness, of one of the principal characters concerned, in both transactions. They may be considered as two cross actions, if the term can be so applied, of a fictitious and very mysterious nature, brought (if not not by the same individuals) for the benefit of both parties; the one, to eject, the late General Washington, in his life time, out of the just inheritance, the honest and high improved state of his fair fame; the other, with the double design, to rebut or set off the disgrace of the detection of the first, and injure the reputation of Mr. Rutledge, who stood eminently in the way of certain

ambitious and wicked demagogues.—The two cases have not yet been brought fairly to issue. The whole testimony in favour of the one, has been promptly, and as strongly as party malevolence, studied prevarication, and even palpable perjury itself, in some instances, could dictate, brought to view: While in the other, though of much longer standing, a profound silence has been observed, and nothing more would ever have been heard of it, had not so base and cowardly an attempt, as it has since proved, been made to assassinate, in the dark, the reputation of a second honorable and valuable member of society:—But, the same means will always be employed to sustain, as to obtain an improper principle. As is the foundation, so will be the permanence of the superstructure.

What, I demand, have we not a right to expect, from the accumulating crimes of him, who would inculcate on a vain and senseless youth, the disbelief of the existence of a Supreme Being, if his own reason did not convince him of the contrary?—Surely all the consequences flowing from such an improved state of reason, are justly attributable to the improver, rather than to the improved. Even supposing a person so educated, to have descended into the dungeons of a jail, under the pretensions of friendship for, though with the after acknowledged honorable intentions of extracting something from, an unfortunate maniac criminal (if such a one can be so stiled) for the professed purpose of hanging him; suppose him to have given testimony on his first trial, with that design, but to have withdrawn himself and his important evidence afterwards, on the second, in the face of an observing public, when it was known, other testimony was provided, to prove the acknowledged design, as well as the various contradictions on the subject at different times!—Even such person, I say, would be less culpable himself, than him who would inculcate such doctrines as lead to such acts. And much more guilty would the teacher of such principles be himself, than the actors, in such transactions as the LANGHORNE and GEOFFROY forgeries; in both of which he was so obviously interested, if not immediately concerned.

I have already asserted, that these two very celebrated transactions were commenced and carried on, if not by the very same individuals or agents, for the benefit and promotion of the views, of at least the same parties.—A few observations, however, on the Geoffroy transaction, notwithstanding it has been now clearly and fully laid before the public in a pamphlet published in Charleston, will be necessary here, to introduce its inimitable likeness and twin-sister, the Langhorne correspondence.

The letters Geoffroy to Jefferson, and Jefferson to Geoffroy, it seems, were written and interchanged early in August 1801; the first of the parties then residing in Newport, Rhode-Island, the other at Monticello in Virginia. The answer of the latter was received by the former with a "wafer wet, as if from recent insertion, taxed with postage," and that from the president of the United States; which postage, however, "was readily returned," after all the uses which could be made of any letter had been derived from it, on mere suggestion of imposition on the party receiving it; as if indeed the postmaster knew or saw something improper in some of the circumstances, attending the receipt of the letter.

The circumstance of the wet wafer, in a letter coming from the middle of Virginia to Newport in Rhode-Island, is decisive proof, that such letter itself was either written in Newport, or that it had been left open, for some particular purpose or reason to be sealed there. The answer to this, that the wafer had received its dampness from being packed with newspapers, will not answer, when we consider, that the circumstance of the wet wafer was the principal cause of the suspicion with the receiver, that the imposition, or trick as he stiled it, had been played on him by some one in Newport: For, a dampness on a wafer, within the folds of a letter, received from a connection with other papers, or from any other cause whatever, sufficient to create a suspicion that such wafer "was of recent insertion," would certainly produce a similar dampness on the still more exposed paper of such letter itself, sufficient to account for such dampness, and counteract such suspicion. Let any one, in the habit of receiving letters by the mail, say, whether this is not the fact;—and yet we hear nothing about the dampness of the letter itself, in any of the affidavits on the subject!

The unusual custom, the very uncommon case of a letter being sent such a distance from the president of the United States, to one, supposed at the time to be a friend, without being franked, was also a very extraordinary circumstance. I believe it was said in some of the testimony against Mr. Rutledge, it was to prevent suspicion. What suspicion! What was there to be feared in a fair and open transaction!—Then the president, it seems, if he really wrote this letter without franking, and this is the best excuse that can be made for him, knew at the very time of writing it, that there was something wrong in the transaction on his own part, or, at least, something which he did not wish to be seen by any but those for whom it was intended!—How does the affair stand then, in that light, as a forgery by Mr. Rutledge, or any one else inimical to the president? A letter is written, improper to be seen by an enemy, in answer to one, supposed, merely from its contents, to be from a friend; but which, in reality, it is said, turns out to be from such enemy as the writer in his all-preserving caution, not franking, meant to guard against!—Really the story is miserably put together in this particular part of it, as a wise and salutary precaution against the injury of enemies, for a president, a senator and a post-master of the United States, all combined!—I say combined; and I will now prove the combination from a few other circumstances.

This unfranked, wet-wafer epistle, from the president to Geoffroy, which appears a very unfrank business somewhere, was given, it seems, to the HONORABLE Senator Ellery (who happened, very accidentally no doubt, to be in the post-office when Geoffroy returned the letter and demanded his postage) to be compared with other letters in his possession; So that the person in the habits of correspondence with the president, from some cause or another, doubts its genuineness; or, is uncertain of the hand writing! But behold! when this letter, which had only been given to this honorable gentleman to be compared with others at his house, was reclaimed or asked for by Geoffroy, it had been returned, forsooth, to that same president at Washington who had written it, in winter 1801, who could have had no possible use for it, that any one not in the secret could then have seen; and the letters signed Geoffroy to the president, kindly, or some how else, given in return to the faithful and honorable Mr. Ellery, for him to endeavour to find out who was their author. Thus the matter rested until some time in the summer 1802, when the said Geoffroy letters were lodged at the post-office in Newport, or some other public place, for an inspection or comparison of hand writings, and the town invited to the investigation.

Without advancing a single step further in the testimony, which is voluminous, and even say contradictory (but all which testimony is entirely unnecessary in aid of the above facts) permit me next to propound, a few plain questions, to these three men of honor, candour and justice. Why was this cautiously unfranked, wet-wafer epistle, which was only given to this very honorable gentleman for inspection at his own house, returned to the president who had himself written it? Why were the Geoffroy letters given to the same very hon. gentleman for an investigation, without being accompanied by their answer, if a full, candid and fair investigation was really desired? If the affair was of so much importance to Mr. Jefferson and the community, as to engage his efforts that far in the enquiry, would it have been any more beneath his dignity, much less his character as a man of common honesty, fairness and justice, to have furnished every material, every connected or doubtful circumstance in his power, to a full and thorough examination? Could he not have said, whether he wrote the answer or not? Whether it was sealed or unsealed? Why it was unfranked? And finally, if the publishing, and afterwards, the depositing the Geoffroy letters in the hands of the fair and candid Duane for inspection, were necessary and of so much importance in exposing the villainy of Mr. Rutledge; ought not the answer to have been seen also, to enable the world to discern whether there was not something in that very suspicious, unfranked, wet-wafer epistle, to expose something equally wrong in some other person? Can the world be duped by such a very unfair and exparte investigation and exhibition of letters, trumpeted from one end of the continent to the other, as of the last and highest importance to all America? Can the president, while he holds this free and unrestrained intercourse with Duane, Smith and others (not more honorable) on the subject, be justified in the high and proud observance of silence towards the communications of Mr. Rutledge, an injured man, and at that time one of the representatives of the people?

But it is too late to publish the letters from Jefferson to Geoffroy, or to say any thing about it. That letter, it seems, has now lain in the pocket of the writer of it (if it is not burnt) upwards of twelve months, without ever being seen, that I have yet heard of, by any one but that writer, the receiver, the honorable senator Ellery, the prevaricating post-master, and a few other such very honorable friends! It would be difficult, therefore, to exhibit any letter now, under all these suspicious circumstances of caution and concealment attending the real answer to Geoffroy, that could be entirely relied on as genuine. We must, necessarily, be allowed to conjecture, what is natural, and indeed unavoidable, from such circumstances and facts as have been submitted to the public consideration, and all the world has been called on to judge of!—The whole testimony and arguments have been patiently waited for and weighed in favor of Mr. Rutledge's accusers. A final settlement has long since taken place between him and one of the principal and most active and notorious agents in the transaction. The whole affair turns upon a point of honor. It is entirely a transaction of that description. That notorious agent has now given testimony through the nose and ears of his dishonor: Notwithstanding, I shall not contend, that a resort to the pistol or horse-whip is always a proof of innocence in cases of infamous accusations. On the contrary, I will admit, that it is oftener a proof of conscious guilt. Yet, I must contend, on the other hand, that when such appeal is made, between two parties equally criminated in an affair turning entirely upon a point of honor, the one submitting to the most irrecoverable disgrace, in one way, is equally capable of disgracing himself in any other. A soul mean enough to submit to such indelible disgrace as that imposed on the very honorable senator in this business, is certainly the most fit agent of the two accused, for such very honorable employment.—And kindred souls will always be capable of promoting, as well as executing, kindred transactions.

I shall not assert, however, that the celebrated Geoffroy correspondence was prompted by the same person, that was the other celebrated and kindred correspondence of LANGHORNE. But, I will maintain, that if, under all the circumstances of the two, when taken together, from what has been seen of the one, and said of the other, the very honorable ears and nose deposing Ellery himself (or any one else capable of such a transaction) should acknowledge himself the author, and endeavour to *swear* another very honorable character entirely clear, such evidence ought to be of very little avail: On the contrary, the natural answer to such testimony, I should suppose, would be, that he who would go such infamously perilous lengths, as to commit a forgery to serve a party and their cause, would not hesitate to sacrifice the scanty remnant of so debased a reputation, by committing the sisterly desperate act of perjury, to render the service in the same cause, to every personal consideration of honesty and honor, the more gloriously, the more destructively complete!

A particular and interesting account of the LANGHORNE CORRESPONDENCE having been already published in a public* newspaper in Richmond, and a general confirmation given of it by the person who made the detection; that person is bound by every principle of justice to the public, as well as of honor and credit to himself, to come forward and give us a full account of that celebrated affair. This, no doubt, will be done, however little desired by the parties accused: after sufficient time has been given to answer, if they chuse, what has been already said on the subject.

CINCINNATUS.

* *See the Recorder of the 16th March, and 6th of April 1803.*

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend just arrived from London, for a hand-bill, containing the speech of Rolla to the soldiers of Peru, and distributed throughout England with the signature of Pizarro. The effect of this paper, they say, has been astonishing. [Phila. Gaz.]

SHERIDAN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Our King! our Country! and our God!

My brave associates—partners of my toil, my feelings, and my fame!—Can words add vigour to the VIRTUOUS ENERGIES which inspire your hearts! No—You have judged as I have, the *foulness* of the *crafty plea* by which these bold INVADERS would delude you—Your generous spirit has compared, as mine has, the *motives* which, can animate *their* minds, and OURS.—THEY, by a strange phrenzy driven, fight for power, for plunder, and extended rule—WE, for our country, our altars, and our homes. THEY follow an ADVENTURER whom they fear—and obey a power which they *hate*—WE serve a *monarch* whom we love—a God whom we adore. Where'er they move in anger, *desolation* tracks their progress! Where'er they pause in amity, *affliction* mourns their friendship! They boast, they come but to improve our state, enlarge our tho'ts, and free us from the yoke of error!—Yes—THEY will give enlightened freedom to *our* minds, who are themselves the *slaves* of passion, avarice, and pride. They offer us their protection—Yes, such protection as *vultures* give to lambs—covering and devouring!—They call on us to barter all of good we have inherited and proved, for the desperate change of something better which they *promise*. Be our plain answer this: The throne WE honor is the PEOPLE'S CHOICE—the laws we reverence are our brave fathers' legacy—the faith we follow teaches us to live in bonds of charity with all mankind, and die with hope of bliss beyond the grave. Tell your *invaders* this; and tell them too, we seek no change; and least of all, such as *they* would bring us.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board of the ship Penman, Capt. A. Coffin, to his friend in Hudson, dated Antwerp, July 28, 1803.

"Our ship had hauled into the quay, and we had began discharging her cargo, and had worked two days, when we were obliged to break off to assist at the celebration of the arrival of the first consul, Bonaparte, which detained us four days. After the holidays were over, there was an order from the minister of the interior, to stop all neutral vessels in the port from discharging any foreign produce, without each ship was furnished with consular certificates, certifying that the same was not the produce or manufacture of England, or from any colony under the British government. As we had coffee, sugar and rum, without certificates, we were detained here under that law, which was passed after our ship's arrival at Flushing. How long we shall lay here is uncertain. Captain Coffin has gone to Brussels to apply in person to the premier consul, but without the least probability of obtaining any redress. When Bonaparte visited this city, there was every preparation to receive him in the greatest style. An elegant arch was thrown over one of the principal streets, elegantly painted; the town-house was fitted up in a masterly style for the illumination, and the fire-works were superior to any thing I ever saw. Madame Bonaparte made a visit on board the Jenny, of Boston, to see some Sandwich Island Indians, but, oh, how mortifying! Every master and officer of the Americans were paraded on the Jenny's quarter deck, but Madame never deigned to graciously smile upon us. The first consul was very active in surveying the port, and gave orders for several alterations for the convenience of the shipping. There was a grand ball, and every American master had cards of admittance. There were present between two and 3000 ladies and gentlemen—enough! On our first arrival I had a prospect of making something handsome by my adventure, which was coffee, but now I expect to lose the whole. You must not think it strange if the next news you hear is, that our ship is taken up by government to carry troops to England."

From a London Paper.

The French emigrants in this country, always in their hours of conviviality, allowed that their method of acting was like that of the *Israelites in the Land of Egypt*. Every one must remember how that was, previously to the quitting of the country, that they borrowed all they could and carried it off. The threat of the First Consul to make us all become like "*wandering Jews, a nation scattered over all nations*," is rather too bad: the emigrants treated us like *Egyptians*, and now we are to be treated by the other part of the nation like *the antient Jews*.

During the reign of ROBESPIERE, the rich Banker, Mons. DE LA BORDE, offered to pay 100 louis d'ors a day for liberty to *remain quiet*. The tyrant immediately put him in prison, and ordered him to pay 200. When he was tired of receiving that, the guillotine was employed. The Dutch have just been treated in a similar manner by BONAPARTE, when they offered to pay 30,000,000 of florins per anum *to remain quiet*. He demands at least double that, and obliges the poor Batavians to become parties to the war! This is as might have been expected.

A loan has been opened by the house of Hope & Co. and De Smith & Willark, with the French government, for five millions of dollars to be paid for in American Louisiana produce.

PETERSBURG, October 11.

The ship Fame, capt. Nathan Clark, from Liverpool, is arrived at City Point, with dry goods and salt—She sailed from Liverpool the 16th August. Several passengers came in this ship, among whom was Mr. James Strange, formerly of Richmond, and we are sorry we cannot add his Lady also; but unhappily, just as she was about to return to her native land, just as she was contemplating the fond expectation of soon again embracing and enjoying the supreme happiness of the society of her friends and relatives, she departed this life! Yesterday week, in a severe gale in the Gulph Stream, she was taken extremely ill, and all efforts to save her proved ineffectual—Her remains were buried in Hampton.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

I HAVE read the observations of Senex with attention. The reason he assigns does not convince me of the impropriety of devoting Sunday afternoon, to the discussion of any useful or important subject.—The decalogue has announced Sunday to be "the Sabbath of the Lord our God." Can rational beings hallow that part of the Sabbath day (which religious usage has not appropriated to public worship) in a manner more suitable to the dignity of their rank in the creation, or, more acceptable to their Creator, than by an earnest and candid exercise of their rational faculties, upon subjects connected with social happiness and moral improvement? Surely not.

Discourse on the moral and intellectual perfectibility of Man.

ON Sunday the 16th inst. J. OGILVIE will deliver in the Capitol, at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, a DISCOURSE ON THE MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PERFECTIBILITY OF MAN.

N. B. No charge will be made for the admission of occasional Visitors.

ANY person disposed to sell a share in the LIBRARY COMPANY, may find a purchaser by applying at this Office.

FOR SALE,

At the Tannery, between the Armoury and Rutherfoord's Mills, a large quantity of

SOLE LEATHER,

Of the first Quality.

George Beatty & Co.

October 8. 6t.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

HAY-MARKET GARDEN.

THE Proprietor of the Hay-Market Garden respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the Public generally, that having Musicians sufficient for MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, he proposes on To-morrow Evening, Thursday, 13th inst. to commence with such performances on the ORGAN, GRAND PIANO FORTE, and other instrument, with *Songs, Accompanyments, &c.* as he doubts not will be highly pleasing. According to the success of the undertaking they will be repeated once or twice a week during the winter season. Those entertainments being intended to comport with the original design of the institution of this place of amusement will be conducted with that order and decorum which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of such as chuse to patronize such Entertainments, the particulars of which will be regularly expressed in the bills of the respective days. The avenues to the Music Room will be well lighted, and the streets repaired and made safe for carriages. Tickets will not exceed 4/6 for the upper, and 3/ for lower seats, and half price for children.

Good encouragement will be given to approved Vocal or Instrumental Performers, Comedians or other entertaining performers.

☞ This Garden being completed as to buildings, in which is erected an excellent Circus for equestrian performances, which may be easily converted into a Theatre—together with elevated galleries, booths, arbors, five battery, shuffle boards, ten pin allies, riding machines, with an ice house, &c. &c. may be rented for one or more years; to a person qualified to keep such a place a preference will be given.

Hay-Market, Oct. 12th, 1803.

THE TRUSTEES OF

NEW-LONDON ACADEMY,

INFORM the public that a certain Mr. Monteith, a native of Pennsylvania, will superintend the Academy the ensuing year, to commence the 10th of November next. He was engaged by Doctor Jennings in a late tour northward; and the Doctor ventures to say for him, that he comes forward a graduator of Jefferson College with the title and degree of A. B.—that his moral reputation is without exception—that, as a scholar, he has three times successively obtained the honorary premiums of the institution. And from having spent an evening with him, and collected the opinions of his associates, he ventures to conclude that Mr. Monteith is a man of polite address and religious firmness.

They have furthermore engaged a very prudent old gentleman to act as steward, who with his lady are admirably well calculated to fulfil that office. They are very decent house keepers and have no children.—The Students however, will not be compelled to board with them, but such as may prefer it, will be permitted to lodge in the neighbourhood.

James Callaway, *Pres't.*

Sept. 6th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the Commissioners and Assignees of his estate, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 31st day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; where those creditors who have not proved their debts must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS, }
WILLIAM McKENZIE, } Assignees.

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1803. tdm.

Pittsylvania, 10th August, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON Cascade Creek, about two miles above the confluence thereof, will commence, on the 12th of September next, a

Latin Grammar School,

under the direction of Mr. *John W. Caldwell*, a gentleman of much respectability, who has been greatly applauded for his former attention paid to his pupils. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages to perfection; also, English he will teach in its various branches. The terms of tuition are, 16 Dollars for Latin scholars, and half price for English. Any gentleman wishing to have his son or sons taught by said Mr. Caldwell, may have them boarded at either of the subscribers' houses, both which are very contiguous to the Academy. The price of boarding will be 40 Dollars per annum.

Peracenas Williams.
David Rice.

N. B. Any number of Boarders will be taken.

ep3w.

JOHN PUMFREY,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

Has just received a large SUPPLY from London, consisting of

IMPERIAL, Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy and Foolscap PAPER.	of glass & wedgewood Inkstands—fountain and common.
Drawing Paper.	Walkden's Patent and Japan Ink.
Music ditto.	India Ink and Ink-powder.
Letter Papers, of all kinds, gilt, black and plain.	Black Lead and Camel Hair Pencils.
Visiting and complimentary Cards.	Shining Sand, Pounce, and Boxes.
Quills of the first and inferior qualities.	Sealing Wax & Wafers.
Ready made Pens.	Indian Rubbers.
An elegant assortment	Slates, Pencils & Sponges.
	Sand Paper, for Cabinet Makers.

And such other articles as make up a complete assortment of Stationary.

BOOK-BINDING, in all its various branches, carried on as usual, and Orders from the country executed with expedition and fidelity.

He has now on hand a large assortment of BLANK BOOKS, such as are generally used by Merchants, County Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. manufactured of the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner.

Richmond, September 22, 1803. 4w.

Bedford county, September 10, 1803.

SIRS,

Please to take notice, that at the store of Mr. Samuel Read in this county, on the 12th day of November next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. Andrew Donald, Mr. Caleb Tate, and Mr. Justinian Wills, as witnesses. That on the 16th day of the same month, between the same hours, at the House of Mr. Moses Tredway in Powhatan county, I propose to take the depositions of Col. Richard Crump and Mr. John Archer, as witnesses, And that at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on the 19th and 21st days of the same month, between the same hours, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. William Marshal and others as witnesses. All in the suit, which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, wherein you are Administrators and Representatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am,
Your Humble Servt.
JAMES CALLAWAY,
One of the Defendants, in the suit, Dobson, Dallera and Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Messrs. Matthew Dobson and Joshua Dobson, Administrators of John Dobson Deceased. }

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ship Suffolk. Their full assortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ships New-York from London, and Ritson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 12th day of October next, WILL BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the subscriber,

ALL the remaining effects of James Thompson, Bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of LAMP-BLACK in hhds. and about 180 lbs. of TURKEY COTTON. *ALSO—*

A lot of ground, containing four acres more or less, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village. *ALSO—*

Five half acre lots in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plat made by Wm. G. Payne for Mr. Du-Val—and No. 66, 88, 89, 90, 91. The titles will be made, and six months credit allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the assignees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

September 8th, 1803. epds.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple, }
Marcus Elcan, } Assignees.

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

---

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good seamstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

☞ I INTEND to leave the State immediately, and to return in the course of two or three months.

ROBERT MEANS.

September the 14th 1803.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made. There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 30 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about fifty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very young. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them. Also about 100 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Sterling

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot first mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the State of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any specie of the stock of the United States in of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. tawtf

LAND & NEGROES

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved seat, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country, on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and 2 above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several attached and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale.

At the same time and place, will be sold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, and the rest of the property at 12, for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 18, 1803. 12w1tN.

TO BE SOLD,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Christian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the second, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Gustavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the first Tract.

These Lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale is advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this state, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sales will be, one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. m.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. 1am.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for sale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra fine double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will dispose of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.

A few cases of excellent old Sherry Wine, 6 years in bottle,

A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,

Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

JOSEPH D. BELL,

FARRIER,

FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above business, intends following the same, in all its branches, at his stables near the Market House, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of sick horses. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horses in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, either at his own stables or elsewhere. He will break horses either for the harness or saddle, and will cure all diseases incident to either horses or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

MULES.

WE expect about 60 excellent MULES from New-England in a few days. They will arrive in Richmond on the 6th or 7th of next month. Those persons who have engaged to purchase of us, are requested to be pointed in calling about that time, as we have daily applications, and we are convinced that the quality of this drove will ensure a speedy sale.

L. Peck & Co.

Richmond, Sept. 26, 1803. tf.

Wanted immediately at the Eagle Tavern,

TWO MEN COOKS, two HOUSE WAITERS, and a WOMAN that has been accustomed to WASHING and IRONING. I will either purchase or hire such servants, and give a generous price for them, provided they are well recommended.

Esme Smock.

Sept. 27, 1803.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE Upper APARTMENT of the HOUSE occupied by the subscribers on the Main-street, and opposite Mr. Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office. PRICE & SANDIDGE.

Richmond, 9th Sept. 1803. tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LOTS advertised for sale at Amherst courthouse on the 19th of this month, have been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from being exposed to public sale on that day: this, therefore, is to notify all those who wish to purchase, that they will be certainly offered for sale on the 17th day of October ensuing, being Amherst court day. The Terms are still for rent, by

Sam. J. Cabell.

September 22, 1803. ep3w.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for an act of that honorable body, authorizing the citizens of Richmond, by Lottery, to raise the sum of 2000 dollars, for the purpose of repairing the Main-street from the end of Harris's Lot, opposite the Light House, to the extremity of the street westwardly.

Richmond, Sept. 16, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Justice,

For Sale at this Office.